

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

**URBAN AND PORT SANITARY
AUTHORITY.**



THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For 1925.

GREAT YARMOUTH :

Printed by JOHN BUCKLE, Central Hall, Theatre Plain.

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1926.

*To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Sixteenth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the following Survey of the past five years is first given.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The District is divided into two portions by the Haven and the River Bure. The portion lying to the east of the Haven and the River Bure contains 1,374 acres, and is very flat, only a very small part being more than 25 feet above sea level. It comprises the old town, situated within the area originally enclosed by the town walls, and the town outside the walls, which has sprung up within the last century. The subsoil in the greater part of the built-on area in this district consists of blow-sand, clean and pure, outside the limits of the old walls, but polluted by over eight hundred years of continuous occupation within the walls.

The portion of the district to the west of the Haven, comprising Gorleston, Southtown and Cobholm, contains 2,148 acres. The sub-soil is alluvial, and almost flat in the northern half of this district, but rises towards the south, until at Gorleston the ground is more than 50 feet above sea level, the subsoil in this part consisting of glacial deposit.

There is also an outlying portion of the district at Runham Vauxhall, containing only 44 acres of low-lying alluvial ground.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 57,890. The populations of the various districts at the Census of 1921 being:—

POPULATION—*continued*.

Northern District	...	...	24,176
Southern District	...	...	15,548
Gorleston and Southtown	...	...	20,391
Runham Vauxhall	...	...	585
Total			60,700

See also page 5.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS

Of the male inhabitants as shown at the 1921 Census:—

			Per 1,000 of Population.
Fishermen	...	...	51
Metal Workers	...	...	58
Textile Workers	...	...	7
Makers of Goods	...	...	22
Makers of Drinks	...	...	9
Workers in Wood	...	...	52
Printers	...	...	9
Builders' Workers	...	...	29
Builders of Ships, etc.	...	...	10
Railway Transport Workers	...	...	30
Road Transport Workers	...	...	45
Water Transport Workers	...	...	48
Commerce and Finance	...	...	111
Professional	...	...	19
Public Entertainers	...	...	10
Personal Service Workers	...	...	38
Clerks	...	...	45
General Labourers	...	...	73

Occupations of Females—

Textile Workers	...	...	95
Makers of Dress	...	...	19
Makers of Goods	...	...	26
Commerce and Finance Workers	...	...	136
Professional Workers	...	...	8
Personal Service	...	...	29

None of these occupations show any undue influence upon the public health.

THE VITAL STATISTICS

For the preceding five years are as follows :—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Birth rate	28.6	22.2	19.3	18.8	18.0
Death rate	12.5	11.26	11.23	11.25	10.76
Infant Mortality Rate	63	69	86	59	63
Deaths from—					
Enteric	1	1	2	1	0
Measles	6	0	3	5	1
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough ..	4	5	24	4	2
Diphtheria	4	5	3	2	3
Tuberculosis	76	82	72	80	80
Cancer	72	70	70	86	77
Respiratory diseases	86	107	133	93	100
Diarrhœal diseases	10	27	7	16	7
Influenza	7	13	37	4	30
Deaths in Childbirth ...	7	4	2	3	3
Deaths from Wasting diseases (of infants)	44	34	32	29	30

On the Census date the number of inmates of hospitals, etc., within the Borough, was as follows :—

Guardians' Institutions	472
Homes for Lunatics	182
Homes for Deaf and Blind	153
Hospitals	63
Convalescent Home	12

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN
THE AREA.

An account of the Isolation Hospitals will be found on page 40. The Corporation provides no other hospitals. Institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate infants is provided by the Guardians at the Infirmary. The Guardians also provide, at Gorleston, an excellent Home for homeless and neglected children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—See page 23.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—See pages 21, 22, 41. An extension of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to include children up to school age is contemplated. The provision of a

Tuberculosis Clinic in adequate premises, with the appointment of an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, is also contemplated. Both these Clinics will well repay additional expenditure, more particularly in regard to tuberculosis, where systematic work among contacts and suspects will ultimately yield a reduction in both incidence and death-rate.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—See page 22.

MIDWIVES.—See pages 22, 39.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S WORK.—See pages 27, 28. During the past 5 years the results of the analysis of the water supply have been uniformly satisfactory. Under the Food and Drugs Act, the samples analysed per year have been doubled, the proportion found adulterated showing a small but decided decrease.

LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.—See page 24.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.—See page 30.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—See pages 24, 25.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—See page 24.

SCAVENGING.—See page 25.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—See pages 44 *et seq.*

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—See page 29.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools remains satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure, in outbreaks of infectious disease, in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but an average of 226 children, patients and contacts, were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

THE GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS are, as would be expected in a town of this age and nature—a large number of very old houses (*e.g.*, the Row area) in proximity to large more modern buildings used to their full capacity only during the summer season, with an intermediate class where, although the house

may be regarded as a private one, in many cases some visitors are taken in the season. There is a shortage of the first and third classes, with a particular need for houses with a rental within the means of a labourer.

During the past five years, 115 houses have been built with assistance from public funds, and 132 by private enterprise solely. During 1925, the corresponding figures were 39 and 34.

OVERCROWDING.—The extent of overcrowding is best shown by the following Census figures:—

Rooms per dwelling	...	...	...	5.84
Families per dwelling	...	...	...	1.02
Persons per family	...	...	...	4.17
Rooms per person	...	...	...	1.37
Population living more than 2 persons per room (i.e., 2.1%)	...	...	...	1,178
Families of more than one person in single-room dwellings (but in 10 cases the family consisted of only 2 persons)	...	...	...	15
Dwellings occupied by 2 or more families	...	...	...	255

To set against the last three figures is the fact that, on the basis of the preceding Census of England and Wales, as a standard, there is a surplus of 22.5 per cent. of rooms.

The causes of overcrowding are well known. In this town they are accentuated by the seasonal nature of employment, reducing the earning capacity and ability to pay economic rent of a large number of inhabitants. I see no way out of this beyond the continued building of the smaller type of house. As each one is built, there is a tendency towards a succession of upward moves ramifying downwards. This will gradually result in, first, a reduction of overcrowding, and, second, an emptying of the worst type at the bottom of the scale. For the present, little if anything can be done to mitigate the overcrowding evil, any administrative action being blocked by the fact that the people have literally nowhere else to go.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—Apart from shortage and the consequent continued use of houses which would otherwise become disused, the general standard of housing in the area is not abnormal, but in this connection it is necessary to draw attention to the Row area. These Rows, a series of more or less parallel narrow streets running east and west, and dating from the earliest

times, contain large numbers of serviceable houses, but owing to the density of buildings, a large proportion are without their fair share of sunshine.

The cause of defects in unfit houses may be summed up in one word—dilapidation. The time has come when many are so dilapidated that to bring them up to modern requirements would necessitate a rent beyond the capacity of the tenant, and too strict action by the Local Authority would merely result in closure with no alternative accommodation for the tenants. For this reason, I do not advise drastic action until the supply of new houses can be brought up to requirements. Then, step by step, a corresponding number of the worst houses can be dealt with.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1925.—See pages 32, 33.

FOOD.

During 1924, seventy samples of Milk were examined in the Health Department laboratory for presence of tubercle bacilli, with negative results.

Only one Pasteuriser of milk has so far been licensed in the Borough.

For REPORT ON MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION, see pages 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of the commoner diseases during the past ten years are shown in the Table on page 18.

Noteworthy points during the past five years are:—

Pneumonia.—The notifications remain low, probably because it is felt that little is gained by notification.

Diphtheria.—There has been a continued drop in numbers.

Scarlet Fever.—Remains at a moderate figure.

Enteric.—Appears to have disappeared as a local disease, the few cases appearing being either imported or traceable to shell-fish eating.

Malaria.—Five cases in 5 years.

Dysentery.—No cases in five years.

Puerperal Fever.—Seven cases in 5 years.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—One case in five years.

Poliomyelitis.—Three cases in 5 years.

Encephalitis.—Three cases in 5 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Thirty-seven cases in five years.
Most of these were of a simple nature.

Supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin.—See page 23.

The work of the *Bacteriological Laboratory* for the past 5 years was as follows:—

Diphtheria examinations—

New patients	...	...	150
Contacts	...	...	320
Patients for discharge	...	...	1,305
Suspects	...	...	2,187
Sputum examinations	...	...	255
Ringworm examinations	...	...	88
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	70

The figure for Sputum examinations is a low one, but it is hoped that it will be greatly increased under the contemplated extension of the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Arrangements for dealing with “contacts” are shown on pages 18, 19; isolation, 40, 41; and disinfection, 26, 27.

This Department has made no use of the Schick and Dick tests, but the children at the East Anglian School for the Blind and Deaf have been “Schicked” by their Medical Officer. Time alone will show with what result.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases are dealt with under the Standing Orders of the Education Committee, the Head Teachers excluding cases and contacts in accordance with the rules approved by the Board of Education.

The total deaths from influenza in the past 5 years was 81—not a large number.

Disinfestation and Disinfection.—See pages 26, 27.

TUBERCULOSIS.—See pages 41, 42.

VENEREAL DISEASE.—See page 21.

The figures given of cases treated are not large, but there appears to be a general opinion that venereal disease is not very prevalent in the town. The provision made appears to be adequate under the circumstances. The medical practitioners of the district appear to take full advantage of the scheme in cases where they deem it necessary, and full information is given to enquirers at the Town Hall by means of printed slips. Daily facilities for irrigation during the intervals between clinics are provided in the Clinic.

The Medical Practitioners were given full particulars of the Scheme on its initiation, and I have found that new-comers invariably enquire about it soon after arrival. Ten practitioners are qualified to receive free supplies of arseno-benzol compounds, getting them direct from the Clinic. As a rule, patients needing a pathological examination are sent by the practitioner to the Clinic, this being found a simpler procedure than the taking and forwarding of specimens, although the necessary appliances are forwarded to the doctor, by the Clinic, on request.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.—See pages 22, 29.

HEALTH VISITORS.—See pages 34 to 38.

CLINIC.—See page 22. This Clinic at present only deals with infants up to one year of age, but an extension up to school age is contemplated in the near future. Ante-natal work, and free supply of milk in necessitous cases during the last three months of pregnancy, is also carried out, the ante-natal work being at present limited to general advice only.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, *i.e.*, deaths due to pregnancy or confinement, during the past five years totalled 19, an average of 3.8. It is hoped that, with extension of the pre-natal work, this figure may be lowered in the future.

The incidence of infectious diseases of mothers and children is given on pages 16, 17. Until the Scheme is extended to include Hospital provision, little can be done beyond the visits of Health Visitors to cases of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum and diarrhoea.

SOME FURTHER FIGURES FOR 1925.

	<i>Great Yarmouth.</i>		<i>England and Wales.</i>		<i>105 Great Towns.</i>	<i>157 Smaller Towns.</i>
	<i>Reg. Gen's.</i>	<i>M.O.H's.</i>				
	<i>figures.</i>	<i>figures.</i>				
<i>Death Rate</i>	10.65	10.06	12.2	11.7	12.2	11.2
<i>*Infantile</i>						
<i>death-rate</i>	70		75	67	79	74
<i>Birth Rate</i>	16.7	15.8	18.3	18.0	18.8	18.3

** Per 1,000 infant births.*

Special attention is deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III.) Forty-seven per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and twenty-nine per cent. over the age of 75 years.

The Total Rainfall (average 25.32 inches) was 25.41.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.8) was 49.3).

The total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1581.3 (daily mean 4.33).

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 80 patients and 102 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	...	3,598
Population at Census on June 19th, 1921	...	60,710
„ estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1925	...	57,890
„ estimated by Medical Officer of Health	...	61,257
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921)	...	14,509
Number of families or separate occupiers	...	14,340
Rateable value	...	£284,501
Product of a Penny General District Rate (8/- in the £)		£1,020
Product of a Penny in all other Rates (7/6 in the £)	...	£1,092
Total Revenue	...	£379,557
Net Indebtedness	...	£569,837

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Births (legitimate), males 478, females 451	...	Total 929
Births (illegitimate), males 22, females 21	...	Total 43
Birth Rate (on Registrar General's population figures)	...	16.7
Ditto (on M.O.H's. figure)	...	15.8
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district)	...	737
Death Rate (on Registrar General's population figure)	...	12.73
Ditto (on M.O.H's. figure)	...	12.03
The same Death Rates as corrected by the Registrar General's standardising factor	...	10.65 & 10.03
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—From Sepsis	...	0
From other causes	...	2
Infantile Death Rate per thousand births :—		
Legitimate 66, Illegitimate 93	...	Total 70
Deaths from Measles	...	3
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	12
„ „ Diphtheria	...	1
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	2

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

					Decennial Average.
1925.					
Enteric	...	...	0	...	1.5
Measles	...	...	3	...	8.1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	...	0.2
Whooping Cough	...	...	12	...	9.4
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	6.9
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	89	...	84.3
Cancer	...	...	72	...	71.7
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	104	...	112.8
Diarrhœal Diseases	...	...	5	...	18.0
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	27	...	34.5
Violence	...	...	23	...	23.8
Influenza	...	...	18	...	37.5

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 14.0 per cent. occurred in infancy (0-5), 2.7 per cent. during school age (5-15), 36.6 per cent. during working life (15-65), and the remaining 46.7 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 28.9 occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Sixty-nine children died before reaching the age

Mortality. of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 70 per 1,000 births registered, being 12.8 below the decennial average.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Causes of Death.		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF " RESIDENTS " OR " NON- RESIDENTS " IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
		All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	Over 75 years.	
			0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75	All ages.
All Causes	Certified ...	737	69	16	18	20	46	62	162	131	213	160
	Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough ..	12	5	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	Influenza ...	18	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	7	1	2
8	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	72	1	1	—	—	27	18	19	4	2	8
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	17	2	—	6	4	1	2	2	—	—	4
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	72	—	—	—	—	—	3	36	21	11	14
13	Rheumatic Fever ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
14	Diabetes ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	20	6
16	Heart Disease ...	88	—	—	—	2	5	5	25	21	30	13
17	Arterio-Sclerosis ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	19	4
18	Bronchitis ...	44	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	29	9
19	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	49	17	7	3	2	2	4	4	6	4	6
20	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	3
21	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
22	Diarrhœa, etc. ...	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	6	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	6
24	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	18	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	6	2	5
26	Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	27	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Suicide ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—
30	Other deaths from violence ...	15	—	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	3
31	Other defined diseases ..	179	12	3	2	4	3	11	32	29	83	70
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		737	69	16	18	20	46	62	162	131	213	160

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1925.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	Decennial Average
Measles	3	1	5	3	0	6	5	40	1	17	3	8.1
Whooping Cough	12	2	4	24	5	4	12	9	7	21	6	9.4
Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age	2	7	14	6	21	4	17	9	10	11	15	11.4

B.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Diphtheria . . .	1	3	2	3	5	4	6	4	10	16	16	6.9
Enteric Fever .	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	3	3	1.5
Tuberculosis . . .	89	80	80	72	84	76	79	103	77	96	98	84.3

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages - Years.							Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston and Southtown	Runham Vauxhall	Port.		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards							
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	19	—	2	14	3	—	—	—	7	3	9	—	—	17	—
Membranous Group	13	1	—	—	—	2	8	2	4	3	5	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	124	2	20	78	19	5	—	—	43	47	29	5	—	102	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	170	11	23	92	22	12	8	2	57	60	47	6	0	120	—

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital:—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Gorleston Isolation Hospital:—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
Hospital Authority:—Great Yarmouth Corporation.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS (continued from Table II.)

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	36	25	33
	Females	51	17	39
	Total	87	42	72
Non-Pulmonary	Males	7	1	9
	Females	8	0	8
	Total	13	1	17

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
			Non-				Non-	
	Pulmonary.		pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	3	2	1	0	4	2
5	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	3
10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	2	9	0	2	3	8	0	0
20	7	8	1	0	5	11	1	0
25	6	12	0	1	7	3	0	1
35	10	8	0	2	5	3	1	0
45	5	6	0	0	5	5	0	1
55	2	5	1	0	3	6	1	0
65 and upwards	4	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Totals.	37	52	7	10	33	39	9	8

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eight cases were notified. All were treated at home and recovered, vision being apparently unimpaired.

Tuberculosis.—Eleven of the total of eighty-nine deaths from Tuberculosis had not previously been notified. Of these eleven there were five pulmonary and six non-pulmonary (total deaths seventy-two pulmonary and seventeen non-pulmonary).

THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Table on page 16 presents an analysis of all the notifications received during 1925 classified according to disease, age and locality, with the number of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1925 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1915	0	119	16	128	35	2		300
1916	0	52	24	92	35	0	(16)	203
1917	0	23	7	84	7	2	(18)	123
1918	0	20	4	57	18	1	(14)	100
1919	0	44	7	86	28	2	(13)	167
1920	0	63	1	76	10	2	(13)	152
1921	0	78	11	76	14	0	(5)	179
1922	0	177	2	28	14	1	(4)	222
1923	0	202	4	30	12	2	(9)	250
1924	0	136	1	33	15	2	(6)	187
1925	0	124	1	19	13	0	(8)	170
1915-1924 (average)	0.0	91.4	7.7	69.0	19.8	1.4		188.3

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and twenty-four cases were notified during the year, being 135 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type.

In all cases, contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1925 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	17	2	8	4	3	—	15
February	9	2	4	2	—	1	6
March	14	6	6	—	2	—	13
April	19	5	7	4	3	—	14
May	7	3	4	—	—	—	6
June	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
July	15	7	6	1	1	—	14
August	8	6	—	—	—	2	3
September	9	2	6	—	—	1	9
October	7	3	3	—	—	1	5
November	13	4	1	4	4	—	11
December	4	3	—	—	1	—	4
Totals	124	43	47	15	14	5	102

DIPHTHERIA.

Nineteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 27.5 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and* in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 23.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following table:—

January	3	2	1	—	—	—	1
February	4	2	—	—	2	—	4
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	2	1	1	—	—	—	2
September	4	—	1	1	2	—	4
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	3	1	1	1	—	—	3
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	7	4	2	6	—	17

Out of 19 cases notified, 13 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 68 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, but no evidence was found of any connection between the cases or connecting them with any other suspicious cases.

THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

One case was notified in 1925.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirteen cases of this disease were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No cases were notified.

SMALL POX.

There were no cases of this disease during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and two cases were notified during 1925 (87 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary).

The former became compulsorily notifiable in 1912, and the latter in 1913, the figures for these and intervening years being as follows:—

		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.
1912	...	206	..	—
1913	...	170	...	34
1914	...	119	...	14
1915	...	69	...	13

This decline in number is due to a large extent to “back numbers” having been disposed of.

		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.
1916	...	74	...	22
1917	...	3	...	26
1918	...	47	...	48*
1919	...	61	...	7
1920	...	39	...	4
1921	...	77	...	4
1922	...	80	...	6
1923	...	77	...	11
1924	...	89	...	6
1925	...	87	...	15

* This large number was due to the action of a medical man (since left the town), who notified a large number of “tubercular glands of the neck.” As this disease is, in my experience, rare in Great Yarmouth, I very much doubt the accuracy of his diagnosis.

In each case the house was inspected, and dealt with if necessary under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts. Disinfectants are provided by the Sanitary Authority in

cases where the medical attendants desire them, and disinfection is carried out, when permitted, upon death or change of residence taking place.

PNEUMONIA.

No cases were notified during the year.

MALARIA AND DYSENTRY.

No cases were notified during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1925 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

	Old Cases.		New Cases.
Syphilis ...	40	...	12
Soft Chancre ...	—	...	—
Gonorrhœa ...	4	...	6
Not V.D. ...	—	...	11
	<hr/> 44	...	<hr/> 29

They made 220 attendances during the year. The total number of “in-patient days” was 7 (for syphilis).

Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	...	...	54
Other	...	...	60
Doses of Arseno-benzol compounds	...	...	85

(All given in Out-patient Department).

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever.—The increased incidence of this disease was continued from last year and shared by the neighbouring districts. This disease, after a low period lasting about six years, is wont to undergo a high period extending over some years. We are still in one of these high periods.

Whooping Cough.—This disease occurs in epidemics every few years; 1925 was one of these years.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases was far below the average.

Tuberculous Disease.—The deaths from this disease continue to decline, but slowly.

Cancer.—The deaths from cancer continue to increase.

Respiratory Diseases.—Deaths from these diseases continue to show a decrease.

Diarrhœal Diseases.—The deaths remain very low.

Wasting Diseases of Infants.—The deaths continue to decrease.

5.—SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home is provided by the two nurses acting under the “Christmas Charity” and one District Nurse under the Guardians.

Midwives.—There are six practising in the District. As the medical practitioners attend an unusual high proportion of cases (70 per cent.), this number is sufficient.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—The sessions are held every Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to grow rapidly, as it has proved a very popular Institution.

During the year, 117 expectant mothers and 520 babies have been dealt with. They paid a total of 6,360 visits. The attendance per session averages 130 to 140, ante-natal cases 9.

Dried milk, equivalent to 14,549 gallons of new milk, were distributed. Of this, 13,339 gallons were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Only 13 babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 25 per 1,000, as against 70 per 1,000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Minor Ailments and Inspection. Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.—Provided by the Corporation at my Office (see page 41).

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.—Provided by the Corporation at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (see page 21).

Ambulance Facilities.—(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police station and manned by the Police).

6. LABORATORY WORK, &c.

Seven hundred and forty-six bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Laboratory in 1925, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria		In contacts of Diphtheria Patients		In cases for Discharge		For Suspects		Total
Positive	13	Pos.	2	Pos.	24	Pos.	13	
Negative	11	Neg.	30	Neg.	80	Neg.	473	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	24	Tot.	32	Tot.	104	Tot.	486	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Specimens of Sputum		Hairs for Ringworm		
T.B. present	22	Pos.	4	
T.B. not present	71	Neg.	3	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	93		7	746
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the day-time and at the two Police Stations during the night.

County Borough of Great Yarmouth.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS.

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto, 1899.
4. Ditto, 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

LIST OF ADOPTED ACTS.

	Date of Adoption.
7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.	12th Nov., 1889.
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.	14th Oct., 1890.
9. Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.	14th Oct., 1890.
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892.	13th Feb., 1894.
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	17th Feb., 1910.
Secs. 20, 22, 13, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II.	
Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III.	
Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV.	
Part V.	
Secs. 93 and 95, Part X.	19th May, 1911.
Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII.	
Sec. 92, Part X.	
12. Notification of Births Act.	12th April, 1901.

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector will be found in the Appendix.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES.

There are about 16,000 w.c's., 95* privies and 80 ashpits in the Borough. Most of the houses are provided with portable

covered galvanised iron dust bins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding houses. The refuse is destroyed at the Destructor; three steam waggons and ten carts are employed for its removal.

* Eleven for temporary use during the Fishing Season.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		22	17	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The usual supervision is exercised by your Chief Sanitary Inspector with respect to food exposed for sale, or in preparation for human consumption in the Borough, which includes frequent inspections to slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, fish and poultry shops, greengrocers' and grocers' shops, market stalls, and other places where foods are sold, etc. It is satisfactory to know that the various tradesmen, and more especially the butchers, in the Borough, have accorded him every facility and readily carried out his instructions and advice with regard to unsound, unwholesome, or diseased food, so that, although there is no public abattoir, nearly every carcase is inspected at the time of or immediately after slaughter.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Since these Regulations came in force a vast improvement has been made with regard to the handling of meat in the Borough.

The persons employed in carrying meat from the slaughter-houses, etc., wear clean washable head coverings and overalls, and the vehicles conveying the meat are kept clean inside, while the meat is always covered up with clean cloths during transit.

A large number of butchers and provision dealers have had windows fixed in front of their shops, and properly ventilated, no meat is allowed to hang outside the fronts as heretofore, most of the stall-holders in the Market Place have complied with the regulations by enclosing the tops, sides and backs of the stalls with canvas or other suitable material, and in many instances a printed card is displayed requesting the public not to touch the meat until after purchase, but some difficulty is experienced in

this matter, as a number of the stalls are facing the public roadway, and the holders contend it is inconsistent to compel them to cover up the tops, sides and backs of their stalls and leave the fronts exposed to contamination from the public roadway.

Suitable receptacles are provided for refuse, trimmings, etc., by the shopkeepers and stall-holders generally.

The required notices of the time of killing are regularly forwarded, and the butchers are anxious to carry out suggestions with regard to the working of the Regulations, but they complain very much at being subject to constant supervision at their shops and slaughter-houses, whilst many of the stall-holders are allowed to slaughter animals outside the Borough boundary and sell their meat in the public Market Place without it first being inspected immediately after slaughter.

There are sixteen Registered and one Licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough. These accommodate 37 butchers for slaughtering, they are all well lighted and ventilated, the floors are concreted, they are effectually drained, the internal walls are lined with glazed tiles, 7 ft. 6 ins. high, and ample water supply is provided to each.

Gut scraping, tripe and cow-heel dressing are carried on in separate premises adjacent to the slaughter-houses in a satisfactory manner.

The number of carcasses destroyed for tuberculosis was as follows :—

Cows	...	...	...	2
Bullocks	...	...	...	3
Pigs	...	...	...	2

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital :—

Beds	239	Counterpanes	227
Pillows	548	Mattresses	141
Bolsters	193	Clothing	2,734
Slips	739	Carpets	19
Sheets	542	Rugs	16
Hangings	36	Towels	164
Blankets	831	Various	1,102

Total 7,531

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

412 rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Guardians, who have an up-to-date equipment at the Workhouse Infirmary.

MILK TRADE.

	Applications during 1925.	No. on Register Dec. 31st, 1925.
Purveyor ...	16	103
Dairymen ...	7	39
Cowkeeper ...	3	10
Cowsheds ...	4	12

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis:—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	82	74	8
Skimmed milk	1	1	
Margarine	3	3	
Baking powder	4	4	
Cheese	7	7	
Lard	7	7	
Self-raising flour	2	2	
Ground ginger	2	2	
Butter	8	8	
Meat paste	2	2	
Ice cream	5	4	1
Preserved cream	3	3	
Cream	2	2	
Pepper	2	2	
Mincemeat	4	4	
Jam	1	1	
	<hr/> 135 <hr/>	<hr/> 126 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.	Proceedings.
1. $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water.	Fined 10/- and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
2. 9 per cent. devoid of fat.	Case dismissed.
3. $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water.	Fined £1 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
4. 10 per cent. devoid of fat.	Fined £8 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
5. 13 per cent. devoid of fat.	Case dismissed.
6. $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water.	Fined 10/-, including costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

MILK. Eighty-two samples were examined; none contained preservatives.

PRESERVED CREAM. Three samples were examined:—

Percentage of Boric Acid found in each sample.	Ditto stated on Statutory Label.
.22 per cent.	0.4 per cent.
.12 per cent.	„
.29 per cent.	„

Each sample contained over 48 per cent. milk fat.

CREAM. Two samples examined.

The samples were free from preservative and contained over 19 per cent. milk fat.

UNSOUND FOOD SEIZED AND SURRENDERED, 1925.

Cows—2 carcasses	}	Tuberculosis.
Bullocks—3 carcasses		
Pigs—2 carcasses		
Beef—14 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.		
Bovine heads—2.		
Bovine livers—6.		

Over 152 tons of fish were seized or surrendered to the Fish Inspector at the Wharf during the year. The fish were destroyed after being formally surrendered by the owners. The particulars are as follows:—

Description.	Estimated Weight.			
	Tons.	Owts.	Qrs.	Sts.
993 cases Norwegian herrings ...	99	5	0	0
Pickled herrings ...	34	16	0	0
99 barrels pickled herrings ...	10	3	0	0
36 half-barrels pickled herrings ...	2	10	0	0
35 crans herrings ...	5	7	0	0
5 cases of sprats ...		3	0	0
Codlings ...		3	2	0
Total ...	152	7	2	0

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A fish curer was charged with having in his possession intended for food certain Norwegian herrings which were unfit for food. Defendant claimed that the fish were intended for whelk bait, and the case was dismissed, the Justices remarking that it was a proper case to have been brought.

OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

*Fried Fish Shops	...	...	64
Tallow Melter	...	...	1
Tripe Dresser	...	...	3
Marine Stores	...	...	9
Knacker	...	...	1
Slaughter-houses	...	*16 registered.	
		1 licensed.	

* Byelaws.

*Underground Bake Houses:—*None.

*Common Lodging Houses:—*4 with accommodation for 9 females and 83 males,

THE WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of 24, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council, and are of uniform good quality. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and after sand filtration is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of filtration, following sedimentation, in operation, I have full confidence that the public water supply will continue to remain in its present safe condition.

There are still twenty-four wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happens to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.*
- (t)†*S. HASSALL—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.*
- (t)*A. E. LANG, *J. PILCH—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts.*
- (t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats and Shops Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- (t)‡*Miss M. H. WINGATE, (t)‡*Miss I. SEARCH, (t)‡ Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡Miss E. A. MOORE—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*
- J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*
- E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*
- F. PARMENTER—*Junior ditto.*
- G. WESTGATE—*Disinfector.*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwives and Trained Nurses.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	73
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923	39

I.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	968
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Regulations, 1910	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	225

**II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of
Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	347
--	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.A. *Proceedings under section 3 of the
Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	141
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit	
(a) by owners	111
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	84
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	101
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. *Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15
 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	—
(d) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

APPENDIX.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Each of these four ladies devotes three-quarters of her time to School work—there is therefore only the equivalent of one whole-time Health Visitor for Maternity and Child Welfare. This welfare work consists in home-visiting of infants under one year of age, and attendance at the Clinic, where milk is distributed and advice given to mothers on their own and their babies' hygiene.

The total number of home visits during the year was 4,367. as follows:—

In connection with the visitation of infants:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	3,338	
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	117	
At homes where infants' death or still-			
births had occurred	... ..	62	
Special ante-natal visits	... ..	9	
		—	3,526
Special sanitary visits	... ..	7	
In connection with midwives	... ..	35	
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	46	
In connection with cases of encephalitis lethargica		2	
		—	90

In connection with the medical inspection of school children:—

To arrange with teachers at the school <i>re</i>			
<i>inspection</i>	... ..	59	
To ascertain if medical advice had been			
carried out	... ..	306	

To mental defectives	...	...	130	
To investigate special cases, poliomyelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc	...	...	107	
To attend inspection at schools	...	...	149	
			—	751
				<hr/>
				4,367
				<hr/>

The total number of infants visited was 2,181, as follows:—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2,054	56 (9)	3 (18)	2,113
Illegitimate	65	3	0	68
				<hr/>
				2,181
				<hr/>

Twenty-seven deaths and still-births were not visited. They are bracketed and deducted from the total.

'Sanitary Defects were reported and remedied in 5 cases.

The 8 cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent in to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 80 per cent. of the total live-births were thus notified, in addition to 21 still-births.

With one exception, all the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by Doctors, about 26 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 3,526 visits to the homes of 2,181 infants (of whom 2,119 were living). Advice

was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The Visitors also had leaflets on Infant Feeding, to distribute at their discretion, but were instructed not to rely on them, for a great deal more good is done by verbal instructions and practical demonstration rather than by leaflets, which are often not read, or, if read, misunderstood. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—

Legitimate	...	...	954
Illegitimate	...	...	36
		—	990

Number of infants re-visited from
previous years:—

Legitimate	...	...	582
Illegitimate	...	...	32
		—	614
Older children (2—5)	...		577
			—
			2,181
			—

These children were found to be fed as follows:—

1st month of life	...	990	87%	2%	11%
4th month	...	869	72%	3%	25%
8th month	...	822	65%	still on breast or part breast, the majority on breast alone at nine months.	
12th month	...	352	23%		

The children (259 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of eight months, were fed as follows:—

			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk	...	...	38	4
Condensed milk, mainly		...	65	3
Patent foods and mixed diet		..	26	0
Dried milk	...	...	115	8
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			244	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Not one tube bottle was found in use, and the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has practically ceased.

In sixty-eight cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. One of these children died of diarrhœa. It was fed as follows:—

Legitimate.

Illegitimate.

	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Breast only ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk, mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Five hundred and seventy-seven children were visited at a somewhat later age, most of them being between 2 and 4 years old. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, only five being noted as backward in this respect. Thirty-seven children had their teeth beginning to decay and twenty-nine others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Five were found to be suffering from rickets and fourteen others from some other condition

requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. The larger number of these little ones had a certain quantity of fresh milk in their diet, but seven were having tinned milk only, and thirty-five were getting no milk at all, or very little. About six were found to be getting milk allowed from the Clinic for a younger child.

The remaining sixty-seven infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows:—

Legitimate.

Illegitimate.

	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Breast only ...	10	4	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Dried milk ...	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 1st vis., no further infor- mation ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable ...	19	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30	7	10	7	10		—	1	1	1

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was very satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages:—

STANDARD.

Total Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
1,383	64.3%	28.9%	5.3%	1.5%

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately, the figures tell their own tale:—

	Homes Visited.	Excellent	Good.	Fair	Bad.
Living	1,321	67.3%	27.4%	4.1%	1.2%
Dead	62	62.6%	27.1%	6.2%	4.1%

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are :—

Attended by Medical Men	...	70.5
„ Registered Midwife	...	29.4
„ Unregistered Midwife	.	0.1

There were three untrained certified midwives practising during the year, and three trained midwives.

The work of the midwives is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	...	294
„ „ „ in the Infirmary	...	...	6
„ „ „ in General Hospital	...	...	1
„ „ „ by “ Handy Women ”	...	...	1
„ „ „ in Gorleston Cottage Hospital	...	...	2

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 28 cases, as follows :—

Illness of mother	...	...	...	2
Illness of child	...	...	...	4
Obstruction	...	...	...	6
Difficult labour (still-birth)	...	...	...	1
Delayed labour	...	...	...	1
Malposition	...	...	...	2
Mastitis	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	3
Complicated breech	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	4
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1
Weakly twins	...	...	...	1
Weakly triplets	...	...	...	1

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 83 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and "Typhoid Fever," which were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox	Pneu- monia	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diph- theria	Other Diseases	Totals
Remaining on							
December 31st, 1924	0	0	29	0	2	0	31
Admitted during 1925	0	0	105	0	24	1	130
Died in Hospital	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Discharged during 1925	0	0	122	0	25	0	147
Remaining on							
December 31st, 1925	0	0	10	0	0	0	10

Includes 7 Diphtheria carriers and 3 Visitors.

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS IN EACH MONTH OF 1925.

	Other Disease	Pneumonia	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group.	Diphtheria	Totals.
January	1	0	0	15	0	3*	19
February	0	0	0	6	0	4	10
March	0	0	0	14	0	1*	15
April	0	0	0	14	0	2	16
May	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
June	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
July	0	0	0	14	0	1*	15
August	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
September	0	0	0	9	0	4	13
October	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
November	0	0	0	12	0	6*	18
December	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 105 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 24 <hr/>	<hr/> 130 <hr/>

* 7 Carrier cases.

The average number of patients in hospital was 17.06.

The average period of detention in hospital for each case completed during the year was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	46.03 days
For Diphtheria	...	33.3 days

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	82.2 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	89.4 per cent.
For "Typhoid Fever" ..		No cases.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Tuberculosis Officer, with his office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary," and arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria, as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium:—

Civil beds (males)	...	7
Pensioners' beds	...	as required

Stanninghall Farm Colony (for ex-Service men who have passed through sanatorium treatment:—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution is maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases):—Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for ex-Service advanced cases:—Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females):—4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (females):—As required.

The number of admittances during 1925 were as follows:—

Kelling (civilian)	...	...	9
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	5
Stanninghall	...	...	3
Bramblewood	...	...	11
Ipswich	...	...	1
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (civilian)	...		1

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment was 22.2.

The average duration of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (civilian)	...	...	287 days
Kelling (pensioner)	...	...	209 days
Stanninghall	...	...	269 days
Bramblewood	...	...	159 days
Ipswich	...	...	130 days
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (civilian)			3 days

The number of patients in residence on December 31st were:—Kelling (civilian), 7; (pensioner), 3; Stanninghall, 1; Bramblewood, 4; Ipswich, 1; total, 16.

As Tuberculosis Officer, I made 216 examinations of patients between January 1st and December 31st, 1925, at 246 interviews.

THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-ordinate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 4,949 visits, as follows :—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	120
Marine Stores	...	...	126
Fish Houses	...	...	1,116
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	96
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	40
Bake Houses	...	...	211
Malt Houses	...	...	49
Stables	...	...	210
Piggeries	...	...	148
Timber Yards	...	...	36
Private Houses	...	...	284
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	102
Re-visits	...	...	934
Special and complaints	...	...	1,321
Ships	...	...	12
Notices served under the Act	...	...	90
Fish Manure Works	...	...	54
			<hr/>
			4,949
			<hr/>

Rats killed—

Ferreting	...	...	3,092
Known to be poisoned	...	...	182
By traps	...	...	76
			<hr/>
			3,350
			<hr/>

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1925. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL HASSALL.

TABLE A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	714
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	417
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	3,189
Bake house inspections ...	149
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time) ...	246
Common lodging-house inspections (night-time) ...	84
Slaughter-houses and knackers' yard inspections ...	510
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	271
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1,606
Dairies, cowsheds and milk shops inspected ...	559
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	119
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	264
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	6
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	135
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	412
Special visits to fish shops ...	142
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	143
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	6
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts ...	320
Stables inspected ...	89
Public conveniences inspected ...	68
Fair vans inspected ...	59
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	64

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 225 Statutory and 246 Preliminary.

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	2
New drains laid	33
Drains cleaned and repaired	361
Pedestal closets provided	11
Earthenware gully-traps fixed	216
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	17
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	39
Offensive accumulations removed	16
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	6
Animals and poultry removed	98
Water closets repaired	309
New sinks erected	35
Drains intercepted from sewers	51
Rainwater cisterns abolished	11
Sink waste pipes disconnected	32
Yards, passages and floors concreted	277
Drains ventilated	183
Spouting and fall pipes provided	506
Cowsheds and slaughter-houses limewashed ...	18
Bakehouses limewashed	66
Houses provided with Company's water ...	4
Damp courses inserted	163
Houses ventilated	98
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains ...	138
Dilapidations made good	1,976
Under floor spaces ventilated	217
Manure bins provided	8
Miscellaneous items	1,828

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 714 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises; an examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted

in the detection of 65 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 143, and the number of defects found was 73. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing:—

	Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	18
„ Kitchens and Sculleries	21
„ Bedrooms	5
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses ...	9
„ Internal w.c's.	6
„ External w.c's.	39
„ Yards and passages	18
„ Adjoining houses	6
„ Cellars	3
From Defective soil pipes	15
„ Defective vent shafts	16
„ Heads and joints of rain-water pipes ...	4
„ Around yard gullies	8
„ Defective drain connections	52
„ Defective w.c. connections	29
„ Sink wastes, rain-water pipes, etc., connected	
direct	17
„ Drains, direct to sewer	8

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories	81	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish-curers) ...	731	36	—
Work places (including fish-yards)	794	23	—
Home-workers' premises ...	31	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	1,637	65	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEFECTS FOUND.

		Number of Defects		Number of
		Found.	Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness ...	...	8	8	—
Want of ventilation ...	...	5	5	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	1	1	—
Defective drains ...	...	5	5	—
Offensive accumulation on premises		19	19	—
No water supply ...	...	2	2	—
Sanitary Accommodation	{ Insufficient ...	11	11	—
	{ Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—
	{ Not separate for sexes ...	3	3	—
Totals ...		57	57	Nil

HOME WORK.

			Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year ...	...	...	21
Total number of out-workers on lists ...	...	...	47

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND
UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.				Number of Visits.
Shoemakers ...	...	...	...	26
Tinsmiths ...	...	...	...	5
Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	19
Net chambers ...	...	...	...	58
Barrel factories ...	...	...	...	13
Box makers ...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouses and confectioners ...	...	...	...	401
Tailors ...	...	...	...	67
Sugar boilers ...	...	...	...	49
Laundry ...	...	...	...	10
Upholsterers ...	...	...	...	8
Plumbers and painters ...	...	...	...	61
Ice cream manufacturers ...	...	...	...	142
Carpenters ...	...	...	...	39

Nature.			Number of Visits.
Engineers	...	...	24
Stonemasons	...	...	9
Fish-houses and yards	...	...	688
Mineral water works	...	...	11
Wheelwright	...	...	2
Blacksmith	...	...	5
Coach builder	...	...	4
Clothing factory	...	...	3
Foundry	...	...	3
Millwright	...	...	1
Bottling store	...	...	14
Printer	...	...	19
Wood turner	...	...	2
Silversmith	...	...	1
Marine stores	...	...	203
Hair dressers	...	...	28
Harness maker	...	...	7
Cork cutter	...	...	1
Coopers	...	...	34
Motor and cycle engineers	...	...	38
Milliners	...	...	23
Sail maker	...	...	6
Sack maker	...	...	1
Boat builder	...	...	5
Pickle factory	...	...	6
Bedding manufacturer	...	...	11
Manufacturer of leather goods	...	...	6
Twine spinner	...	...	3
Tripe dresser	...	...	21
Locksmiths	...	...	3
Scale maker	...	...	4
Whitesmiths	...	...	2
Basket makers	...	...	22
Dentists' workshops	...	...	18
Mast and block maker	...	...	17
Builders	...	...	68
Picture framers	...	...	9
Cabinet makers	...	...	32
Furrier	...	...	2
Firelighter works	...	...	3
Total ...			2,254

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF THE
YEAR 1925.

Nature.			Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	81
Baking powder makers	...	...	4
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	3
Boat builders	...	...	4
Bottling store	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	19
Box makers	...	...	2
Builders	...	...	8
Basket makers	...	...	12
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	28
Confectioners	...	...	22
Coopers	...	...	10
Engineers	...	...	7
Ice manufactory	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	8
Wood-choppers	...	...	2
Printing works	...	...	4
Carriage builders	...	...	3
Cabinet makers	...	...	9
Gas fitters	...	...	4
Blind makers	...	...	2
Jam and preserve boiler	...	...	2
Furriers	...	...	2
Marine fitters	...	...	6
Cycle engineers	...	...	17
Stonemasons	...	...	4
Mast and block makers	...	...	3
Gut scrapers	...	...	2
Cork cutters	...	...	2
Dressmakers	...	...	65
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	244
Foundries	...	...	2
Hairdressers	...	...	43
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	12
Laundries	...	...	7
Milliners	...	...	23
Marine stores	...	...	9
Netting chambers	...	...	42
Outfitters	...	...	7

Nature.				Number.
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	4
Picture framers	...	...	...	4
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	10
Ropemakers	...	...	...	2
Scalemakers	...	...	...	2
Sailmakers	...	...	...	6
Tailors	...	...	...	42
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	3
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	2
Wood turners	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	6
Shoemakers	...	...	...	89
Upholsterers	...	...	...	6
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	86
Hide, skin and fat merchants	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	6
Millwrights	...	...	...	1
Hosiers	...	...	...	3
Weavers	...	...	...	1
Dentists	...	...	...	9
Mineral waters manufacturers	...	...	...	3
Chemical works	...	...	...	1
Piano manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal worker	...	...	...	1
Pickle manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Firelight makers	...	...	...	3
Twine spinners	...	...	...	2
Shipsmiths	...	...	...	6
Total ...				1,032

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT.

The arrangements for inspecting vessels from infected ports, whilst still in the Roads, were continued as in previous years (*i.e.*, notification by Pilots, Boatmen and Customs, all of whom are kept supplied with lists of such ports, and very conscientiously carry out the arrangement), but owing to the great reduction in the Baltic trade, no vessels arrived from an infected port.

The Corporation has come to an agreement with the Guardians to disinfect seamen affected with vermin at the Infirmary cleansing station. Disinfection of their quarters and effects will be undertaken by the Council. There has been no occasion so far to put this into effect.

There were no ships from plague-infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found. Twelve were visited by the Rat Officer.

SICKNESS IN THE PORT.

Mate of the Spanish s.s. “ Querida ” removed to Hospital suffering from jaundice.

One of the crew of the Motor Cruising Yacht “ Test ” was removed to Hospital suffering from scarlet fever. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected and the contacts were watched, but no further case occurred.



THE REPORT OF THE PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The Surveyor of Customs and Excise kindly supplies the following information as to the traffic of the Port :—

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth during the year 1925 (excluding Fishing Vessels) :—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.						COASTWISE.						NUMBER OF SEAMEN.*	
Sailing		Steam.		Motor.		Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		British.	Foreign.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.
121	13997	385	96815	25	3717	203	15911	649	103815	88	6929	10305	3586

* Estimate only.

**Inspections made
in 1925.**

The number of vessels inspected on
entering the Port was as follows:—

	Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective.	Number of orders issued.
	Number.	Tonnage.	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector		
FOREIGN—						
Steamers and Motors ...	325	94000	28	270	49	28
Sailing ...	103	9409	7	51	22	10
Fishing ...	included	above.	2	50	28	18
Total Foreign...	428	103409	37	371	99	56
COASTWISE ...						
Steamers and Motors ...	524	79847	13	297	45	23
Sailing ...	179	16010	2	67	6	2
Fishing ...	About 1000	40000	31	494	165	160
Total Coastwise...	1703	135837	46	858	216	185
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2131	239246	83	1229	315	241

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	...	969
Norwegian	...	...	...	31
Swedish	...	...	...	30
Dutch	...	...	...	39
Danzig	...	...	...	10
Danish	...	...	...	12
French	...	...	...	2
Belgian	...	...	...	23
Polish	...	...	...	2
Greek	...	...	...	1
German	...	...	...	96
Finnish	...	...	...	7
Esthonian	...	...	...	1
Memel	...	...	...	2
Spanish	...	...	...	1
Latvian	...	...	...	3

Total ... 1,229

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with Germany, Sweden, Holland and Norway.

The Imports were—Foreign	...	Timber and Salt.
„ „ Coastwise	...	Stone, Grain and General.
The Exports were	...	Fish.

The following list shows the nature of the defects reported in the previous table:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses	...	44
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	19
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	12
Foul meat casks	...	2
Defects in ventilation	...	78
Filthy galley	...	24
Offensive accumulations	...	29
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	9
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation	...	8
Vessels disinfected	...	47
Defective water tanks	...	3
Filthy w.c's.	...	81
Unwholesome provision store	...	5
Suspicious drinking water	...	5
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	8
Repairs to ventilators	...	7
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	149

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by him as Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, and Shops Acts, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1920, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1925:—

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year 82 boats were inspected, and these, without exception, were found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On three boats the registration markings were not shown. On another vessel there was an insufficient provision for storage of fresh water. Upon my acquainting the owners of the craft of these matters, the registration plates were duly provided and properly affixed; also a water bottle was provided. These were the only defects discovered by me during this year, the boats in this district being still excellently maintained.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but I have ascertained that less than thirty of these boats are now in use as canal boats.

On three boats inspected, the Master had not a copy of the Registration Certificates on board.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 and 1914.

During the year 320 inspections of shops and stores were made by me under the above Acts, and many irregularities, *i.e.*, failing to affix necessary notices, etc., were attended to on my intervention, no prosecutions being instituted.

SHOPS ACT, 1913.

In the course of my inspections I have not been able to ascertain that any shop-keeper has availed himself of the special provisions of the Shops Act, 1913. Although several shop-keepers enquired as to the details of this Act, it is apparently unsuitable to local requirements.

EXEMPTIONS.

The "Holiday Resort" exemption (under section 11 of the Act) was again granted to the whole Borough, to operate during the months of June, July, August and September, and the exceptions granted to specified trades (on their application) under section 4, sub-section 4, of the Act, in order to cope with the extra business of the Autumn fishing seasons, remain in operation.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

The Home Teacher was appointed on March 4th, 1924, and she works under the Medical Officer of Health and the Welfare of the Blind Committee.

Her work consists in registering and visiting the blind persons of Yarmouth and Gorleston, in their homes and in the Poor Law Infirmary. These visits are for the purpose of friendly intercourse and help.

The number of visits paid during the year was 1,102. Wherever possible instruction has been given in embossed types—Braille and Moon, and also in handicrafts such as knitting, rug making and chair caning. Grants of materials have been made for home occupations where necessary. Library books have been procured through the National Library for the Blind, and a monthly magazine in Moon type has been circulated among readers. Those desirous have been taken for walks.

The following is Miss Rees' report for the year:—

REPORT OF HOME TEACHER'S WORK

FROM JANUARY, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1925.

I beg to submit a report of the work done for the blind from January, 1925, to December, 1925.

The Register of Blind Persons has been brought up-to-date and an analysis drawn up showing exactly their occupations and the source of their incomes.

The total number on the Register is 98, in the following age groups:—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	1
Between 5 and 16 years	...	...	...	8
Between 16 and 21 years	...	...	...	2
Between 21 and 50 years	...	...	...	19
Between 50 and 70 years	...	...	...	48
Over 70 years	...	...	...	20
Total ...				98

The number of visits paid during the year was 1,102. New cases were continually being discovered—nineteen during the year. There were seven deaths, and one person has left Yarmouth.

Instruction in Moon type was given to six persons during the year. Several of these have not been able to continue their study for various reasons, but those who have persevered have derived great enjoyment from reading. The subscriptions were paid for three magazines to be circulated among those who could read—two in Braille and one in Moon. This service was very much appreciated. Four people have been taught to make wool rugs. Three people have been assisted with their knitting, and grants of wool have been given for various articles. Seven people have been read to regularly, and others have been taken for walks. Four people have been taken train journeys. Arrangements were made for one woman to spend two of the summer months at the Holiday Home at St. Leonard's, and the Home Teacher took her as far as London.

Applications for pensions from London Societies were made on behalf of three people. One pension has been granted up to the present—one of £12 a year from the Blind Man's Friend Society.

Gifts of clothing, wool, etc., were made to three people; of Bovril, fruit, etc., to eight; of hot-water bottles to two. 10/6 was given by the Missioner to the Deaf towards a Braille watch for a deaf and blind inmate of the Infirmary. A weekly grant of 5/- was given to one woman from July 28th to the end of December, during the time of her husband's illness, when the income of the household was only 13/6. A weekly grant of 5/- was paid to one woman for extra nourishment during her long illness after the death of her son.

At the New Year, 1925, eighty-two of the blind received a gift of 2/6 from the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society. This was much appreciated. This Christmas-time ninety-two blind persons received gifts of 3/6 from the M.O.H's fund.

The Board of Guardians gave out-relief in four cases as a result of the recommendations of the Welfare of the Blind Committee. Six new cases have been brought to their notice.

On March 31st fourteen blind persons enjoyed a wireless entertainment.

It is gratifying to note that the annual report regarding William Lodge's progress at Nottingham Institution was very good. He will leave the Institution as a competent boot repairer at Easter.

Since November, 1925, we have had an additional home worker, a basket maker.

Mr. Priestley, the Ministry of Health Inspector, paid two visits to Yarmouth during the year. On both occasions he inspected the work of the Home Teacher and was taken to see several cases. He expressed himself as being very pleased with the progress made.

ANALYSIS OF GREAT YARMOUTH REGISTER OF THE BLIND, DECEMBER 25TH, 1925.

The total number of blind persons on the Register is 98, in the following age groups:—

UNDER 5 YEARS—

At home	1
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BETWEEN 5 AND 16 YEARS—

At school	6
At home (M.D.)	1
Thorpe (M.D.)	1
			—	8

BETWEEN 16 AND 21 YEARS—

At Nottingham Institute	...	...	...	1
At home (M.D.)	...	...	...	1
			—	2

BETWEEN 21 AND 50 YEARS—

Home workers	...	...	...	2
Norwich Institution	...	...	...	1
St. Dunstan's men	...	...	...	2
Tea agent	...	...	...	1
Shopkeepers	...	...	...	2
Sandwich-man	...	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	...	1
Helps in shop	...	...	...	1
Infirmery	...	...	...	3
At home	...	...	...	5
			—	19

At home—

Kept by relations	...	2
In receipt of pension	...	1
In receipt of parish relief		1
In receipt of disablement benefit		1

BETWEEN 50 AND 70 YEARS—

In Infirmary	6
Hawkers (with blind pension) ...	3
School teacher	1
Wood choppers (1 blind pension, 1 blind pension and relief)	2
Casual workers (1 blind pension and relief, 1 blind pension) ...	2
Thorpe Asylum	1
At home (6 independent means, 17 blind pension only, 2 parish relief only, 1 blind pension and parish relief, 1 pension from Admiralty, 2 kept by relations, 4 blind pension and other pensions)	33
	— 48

OVER 70 YEARS—

Infirmary	3
Hawkers (with blind pension) ...	2
At home (2 of independent means, 13 blind pensions)	15
	— 20
Total ...	98



